

tical obstetrics. A noteworthy feature is that of including the gynecological diseases which belong to this subject. It is true that a single, portable volume is too small to attempt to present the complete subject, nevertheless, I think more space and detail should be given to some of the subjects which are more decidedly obstetrical. The book also has many good plates. Its practical nature will make it very useful to practitioners.

C. B. M.

Napoleon's Campaign in Russia, Anno 1812, by Dr. A. Rose, a medico-historical record. 12 mo., pp. 212. New York. Published by the author. Price \$1.50.

The reader of this narrative need not be a physician or have had military experience to appreciate the facts so graphically outlined by the author. The horrors of the "retreat from Moscow" have been portrayed in fiction, on canvas, by famous artists, and even by the cineograph, but never before have its scientific medical aspects been compiled and placed in such a form as to be useful and of interest to those, who, from a sanitary standpoint, desire to study the effect of extreme cold and hunger upon large bodies of men. Personal letters and reports are embodied in their proper places, which give an individual element to the narration, and you shudder to think of the fearful sufferings borne by the 600,000 men before they died on the plains of Russia. In the perusal of its pages one cannot fail to wonder if ever there will be a repetition of such suffering, and to ask if there is not with us a kinder humanity, that will make such events impossible. It shows therefore, the uselessness of war, the attendant horrors in fact, not fiction, and will doubtless be on the shelf of every advocate of universal peace.

G. H. R.

Diatbehandlungen Inneren Krankheiten, by H. Strauss. Published by Karger, Berlin, 1912.

That a third edition of Strauss' lectures should appear in a little over four years is good evidence of their popularity. Nor is it to be wondered at. Strauss is one of the greatest students in the field of dietetics and diseases of nutrition, and his writings not only on metabolism in diseases of the blood, his pioneer researches on sodium chloride metabolism, but his numerous other works are well known to all students of internal medicine. The topography is excellent, marginal notes facilitate its use as a ready reference book, the whole book is read with ease not only for these reasons, but for the pleasing style in which it is written. The division of subjects is very satisfactory. The author makes no pretense of giving a diet for measles, mumps, tonsillitis, empyema, gonorrhoea, liver abscess, etc., but does give practical information in the treatment of those diseases where diet really plays an important part. The book does not aim at completeness, it assumes some knowledge and a measure of common sense on the part of the reader. Those not so endowed may save themselves the trouble of reading it. There are appended a very complete series of food tables, as well as a series of receipts, each one accompanied by an analysis of the finished product.

R. B.

Surgical Clinics of John B. Murphy, Vol. II, No. 2, April, 1913. Published by W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London.

Essential Hemorrhage of the Uterus—Hysterectomy.

Pyloric Ulcer With Hypertrophy of Stomach Muscle.

Duodenal Block

Active Duodenal Ulcer Near Pylorus. Bleeding

About Seven Hours before Operation—A few German Statistics on the Button.

Gastric Ulcer, etc. A Talk by Mr. Robert Milne, F. R. C. S., London.

Further Remarks by Mr. Robert Milne, F. R. C. S., of London, England, following an Operation by Dr. Murphy for Fracture of the Humerus and Colles' Fracture.

Contraction of Intestinal Anastomotic Opening with Extensive Abdominal Adhesions; Cecal Fistula.

Exploratory Laparotomy; Pericholecystitis; Healed Duodenal Ulcer.

Duodenal Ulcer; Periduodenitis; Gastric Ulcer with Adhesions; Pericholecystitis; Gall-stones.

Exhibition of Case of Traumatic Brachial Paralysis.

Spina Bifida; Meningocele.

Impacted Fracture of the Body of the First Lumbar Vertebra; Laminectomy; Rapid Recovery Following Decompression of Cord.

Ureteral Calculus (Mulberry Type and Tunneled).

Cerebellar Tumor (Marked Relief Following Decompression).

Osteomyelitis of Tibia (Transplantation of Bone).

Fracture of Tibia and Fibula (Lane Plate).

Periosteal Sarcoma: Amputation of the Leg.

Chronic Trochanteric Bursitis.

Later Note on Case of Cerebral Decompression.

Recurrent Appendicitis—Retrocecal Appendix with Description of Dr. Murphy's Proctoclysis.

Nervous and Mental Diseases. For Students and Practitioners. By Charles S. Potts, M. D., Professor of Neurology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. New (third) edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. In one 12 mo. volume of 610 pages, with 141 engravings and 6 full-page plates. Price, cloth, \$2.75, net. Lea & Febiger, publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1913.

This little book of 575 pages aims to give students and practitioners a comprehensive but brief description of nervous and mental diseases. The greater part of the book is upon nervous affections and gives a very good insight into our present knowledge of neurology. The author has succeeded in bringing out the chief features of the diseases concerned and the text is supplemented by numerous footnotes which refer the reader to accessible English publications. Favorable mention may be made of the clear discussion of aphasia, cerebral localization, including the localization of brain tumors, the differentiation between true syphilitic and parasyphilitic disease, the character of cerebellar ataxia, the differentiation between tic and spasm and the diagnostic importance of the examination of the cerebrospinal fluid, including the behavior of the Wassermann reaction in it in nervous disease of syphilitic origin. Treatment has been duly considered, especially the treatment of tabes, including Frenkel's reeducation exercises for ataxia, the deep injections of alcohol in facial neuralgia and a description of the Weir Mitchell treatment in neurasthenia. Although much more may be said of this work in praise than in criticism, attention should be called to certain features. In the description of the different kinds of sensibility no mention is made of the articular sensibility which is evidently included under the term muscular sensibility. It has been the service of Frenkel to show that in tabes the articular sensibility may be disturbed, whereas no disturbance of the muscular sensibility, properly speaking, may be detected. Some of the more important signs of perturbation of the pyramidal track have not been mentioned, such as the signs of Mendel-Bechterew, Rossilimo and the tibial phenomenon of Strumpel. In the discussion of the electrical reactions of degeneration the statement is made that the faradic excitability may be lost in partial